



. . . 1892-93 . . .

TENTH ANNUAL CALENDAR

-

-OF THE-

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

* KINGSTON, ONT., · &

IN AFFILIATION WITH QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

KINGSTON, ONT.: FRINTED AT THE BRITISH WHIG OFFICE, 1892.

. . . SESSIONAL OPENING . . .

THE TENTH SESSION will commence on Wednesday, October 5TH, 1892. The Introductory Lecture will be given by Dr. Agnes D. Craine, Smith's Falls, a graduate of the College and successful practitioner, on Wednesday Evening, October 12TH, in the Lecture Room of the College, Union Street, at 8 o'clock. Visitors will be cordially welcomed.

ORGANIZATION.

The management of the College is vested in the Board of Trustees, elected annually by public vote of subscribers to the funds of the institution. Being a Women's College it was deemed essential that a large number of its directors and professors should be ladies. From the inception therefore lady lecturers have occupied places on the staff, able, zealous and sympathetic. The student can, from the moment she enters the city, have the advice and interest of ladies, with every advantage that a male student enjoys in other medical schools. The faculty is composed of the very best teaching element of Kingston's professional ranks, lecturers who have had long continued advantages of training and have gained the city great educational distinction.

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1991 1991

· FACULTY ·

HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE FACULTY:

HON. M. SULLIVAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.S.K.,

(Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu,) Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

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THOS. M. FENWICK, M.D.,

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

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(Surgeon to Hotel Dieu and House of Providence,) Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

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(Gynecologist to the Kingston General Hospital,) Professor of Obstetrics and
Diseases of Women and Children.

MISS MARION LIVINGSTON, M.D., C.M., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy.

D. E. MUNDELL, M.A., M.D., C.M., Professor of Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.

ALBERT F. McVETY, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S.E., Professor of Physiology and Histology.

BOKER KERKER KERKER

JAMES W. CAMPBELL, M.D., C.M., Professor of Applied Anatomy.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH SMITH-SHORTT, M.D., C.M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.

CHEMISTRY-The Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College.

BOTANY-The Professor of Botany, Queen's College.

CLINICAL SURGERY—T. R. Dupuis, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.P.S.K., Lecturer on Clinical Surgery in Kingston General Hospital.

CLINICAL MEDICINE—W. H. HENDERSON, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in Kingston General Hospital.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND NOSE—J. C. Connell, M.A., M.D., C.M., (Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Dept., Kingston General Hospital,) Lecturer on Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS—(Mrs.) ROZELLE V. FUNNELL, M.D., C.M., Optional.

MENTAL DISEASES—C. K. CLARKE, M.D., Superintendent Asylum for Insane, Kingston.

REGISTRAR-Dr. ELIZABETH SMITH-SHORTT.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY-Miss Isobel McConville, M.D., C.M.

. . SALUTATORY .

THE Medical Education of women in Canada is no longer an experiment; it is an assured success. When Dr. Jenny K. Trout, of Toronto, aided by the liberal-hearted citizens of Kingston, established the College in answer to the call of young ladies eager to study, but debarred because of co-educational difficulties, the scheme had many opponents as well as ardent friends. Prejudice gradually disappeared and the College is now supported on all hands as one of the institutions of the city, so regarded not for its success alone but because it was in Kingston that the first systematic attempt was made to open the medical profession to women. At that time the attempt at co-education had failed, leaving a train of illfeeling, with the men's colleges closed against women. Now it has no kindlier friends than the doctors and male medical students of Kingston. The founders, acting with the spirit that where there is a desire for women physicians a common humanity demands that they should have the best medical education, aimed so that its students could have instruction as thorough and complete as that given to men. Affiliated with Queen's University, the College has been throughout exactly on the same footing as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the best medical schools in the country and now merged into Queen's College as its medical branch. The lady students pass the same entrance examination, are trained in the same way, and do precisely the same work as the male students do in their college. They pass the same examinations, at the same time, in the University, and receive their degrees conferred at the same convocation. The Faculty is pointed to with pride, and especially as the lady students compare more than favorably with and occasionally eclipse the male students. The graduates practising in Canada have from the first been provided with plenty of work, and it is the testimony of each that in addition to the regular practice of every physician they find special work which only a woman will be allowed to do. The graduates who have zealously volunteered for missionary work in India have borne witness to the terrible necessity for medical workers there, one of them having treated alone within a year 11,500 suffering women, who had hitherto been denied the boon of a physician because there were none of their own sex.

The city possesses boarding houses in plenty, and asking reasonable rates, from \$3.00 to \$3.50; it is also a most orderly city, where every lady is treated with respect, and where public spirited generosity is an inherited virtue, judged by the sustentation of more benevolent institutions than almost any city of its size can present, and where every visitor and student meets warm sympathy and consideration.

The Faculty have the appliances for imparting a sound medical education. The Kingston General Hospital and Hotel Dicu are open to the students for Clinical Instruction. The General Hospital has in attendance at 100 bods a corps of trained nurses, a fine ward for the treatment of women, a beautiful children's ward, and an operating amphitheatre, with a special gallery for ladies, enabling all the students to witness operations. The Nickle Wing, for isolated cure of contagious diseases, has been added and a wing is soon to be built for the more special treatment of diseases of women. The Hotel Dieu Hospital is about to be moved into the Regiopolis College, and its accommodation and conveniences enlarged to fully one hundred beds, with all modern hospital advantages. The lady students have met special favor at both Hospitals.

The Faculty has again been strengthened for still more effective work, and the Trustees have purchased a commodious and isolated college building on Union street, opposite the grounds of Queen's University and the Skating Rink. The street cars pass the new home of the institution, which is only a few minutes' walk from both Hospitals. Ample room is afforded in the college building for class-rooms, reading and waiting rooms, office for Registrar and room for a resident janitor. All dissections are performed in a separate building, isolated.

In Chemistry and Botany classes the full resources of Queen's College are at the service of the students of the Women's College, including the new Carruthers Science Hall with its excellent equipment.

. . Missionary Work in the East . .

THE College has proved by its work in Asia alone the need that existed for the medical education of women, and its title to the sympathy and support of every friend of missions. Five graduates, Doctors Elizabeth Beatty, Marion Oliver, Minnie Fraser, Maggie McKellar and Margaret O'Hara, have done noble work, with a zeal and sacrifice of comfort which must elicit the admiration and gratitude of every friend of humanity. The efforts of woman practitioners, under the patronage of Lady Dufferin, in the Zenanas of India, carrying along with the bible and prayer book the blessing of medical relief, to enforce the lesson of a loving christianity, have marked a new era in the mission fields of the East. These are limitless in extent and for many years will demand more medical workers than Great Britain can supply.

Kingston College takes the greatest pride in its share in this work. Its endowment, while very generous for a single city, has been very small, merely enabling it to establish itself, and this only through the gratuitous service for years of the skilled and long experienced professors. It has extended a reduction of fees to intending missionaries.

The trustee board believes that endowments for free scholarships to missionary students will be in the highest interest of the work in India. If these be established a number of young women might offer for training and future service who could not under present arrangements afford all the expenses incident to education and graduation. In nearly every case the offering of tuition would be gratefully received; assuredly it would give a fresh impetus to the missionary spirit of the young women of Canada. The endowment of a free scholarship requires but a moderate sum, and the Board, since it has for ten years sustained a Women's College under discouragements that are seldom encountered, feels that it can appeal now for general public support with a good grace.

* COURSE OF INSTRUCTION *

1—THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROF. THOS. M. FENWICK.

This course consists of 100 lectures and will be divided into two parts, comprising General and Special Pathology, the first part consisting of Etiology, Symptomatology, Pathology, Prophylaxis, Prognosis, Diagnosis and Treatment. The second part is devoted to the classification of diseases and the description of the affections of the different organs and structures of the body. Particular attention is paid to the morbid changes which take place in the organs during disease.

Daily oral examinations are held, and at the end of the week a written examination on the week's work.

Special attention will be paid to those diseases which are most frequently met with in Canada and India, the latter to meet the requirements of ladies graduating as Medical Missionaries.

2—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY. PROF. PHELAN.

This course consists of 100 Lectures, part given in the class room of the College and part in the Hospitals. Patients illustrating the Lectures will be exhibited and operations performed in the presence of the students.

These Lectures, besides the Principles and Practice of Surgery, will include a course of Surgical Anatomy and Surgical Pathology, illustrated by plates, models and specimens, explaining the most recent theories. The use of instruments and surgical apparatus and appliances is taught; the chief operations are performed on a cadaver, and advantage is taken to give a concise and practical course in special surgery, introducing the latest and most improved operations and modes of treatment, with the use of such instruments as are employed in special surgery.

3-OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.

PROF. K. N. FENWICK.

These lectures, especially important to the lady practitioner, comprise a full course upon Midwifery, operative and non-operative, including Puerperal Diseases; and Diseases of Women, including Major and Minor Gynæcological operations; and Diseases of Children.

Drawings, models, the mannikin and the artificial pelvis are used for illustration.

Opportunities will be afforded to the students for gaining a practical knowledge of Obstetrics, as arrangements are made to attend cases in the city.

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4—MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. PROF. MARION LIVINGSTON.

These lectures will be illustrated by plates and specimens of the various Drugs and Chemicals used in Medicine, and special attention will be given to the Therapeutical effects of Medicine.

5-PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

PROF. A. F. M'VETY.

A full course of Didactic Lectures will be given on the Structural and Chemical Composition of the body. Epithelium, Adipose and Connective Tissues, Serous and Mucus Membranes, Cartilage and Bone, Food, Digestion, Absorption, Nutrition, Heart, Arteries, Veins, Capillaries, Blood, Circulation of Blood, Respiration, Voice Secretion, Excretion, Animal Heat, Nervous System, Functions of Brain and Spinal Cord, Motion, Cranial Nerves, Special Senses, Reproduction, Growth and Development of Embryo, Sleep and Death.

6-ANATOMY.

PROF. D. E. MUNDELL.

Five lectures a week on this subject are given in the Anatomy class room, and are illustrated by plates, drawings, prepared specimens and recent dissections on the cadaver, by which students not only hear a description of the various parts and organs of the body, but see them properly dissected and lying in their natural relation to each other. The advantages of this school to teach this most important branch are unsurpassed.

7—PRACTICAL ANATOMY. MISS ISOBEL M'CONVILLE.

Special attention is directed to this important branch, the teaching being similar to that of the best Medical Schools. There is abundance of material for dissection. The students are ensured a thorough practical knowledge of this fundamental subject.

Before a Certificate is granted the student is required to show by examination that she has a thorough knowledge of the part dissected, and of the practical relation it bears to Medicine and Surgery.

8-MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

PROF. ELIZABETH SMITH-SHORTT.

These lectures embrace a full course, including post mortem appearances, insanity, infanticide, death from cold and heat, signs of death, personal identity, mode of making and reporting post mortem cases, wounds, death by violence, abortion, drowning, hanging, suffocation, microscopic chemical and microspectroscopic test for blood stains, etc., etc. Students will have an opportunity of visiting Rockwood Asylum for the Insane, also the Criminal Asylum at the Penitentiary, where cases of insanity can be studied in all its forms.

9-SANITARY SCIENCE.

PROF. ELIZABETH SMITH-SHORTT.

The course comprises Lectures on drinking water and public water supplies; conditions of soil and water as affecting health, including drainage and the various methods for the removal of excreta; the atmosphere, including heating and ventilation; individual hygiene, comprising the subjects of food and drink, etc., etc.; disinfectants, mode of preparation and how used in contagious diseases, etc., etc.

10-CHEMISTRY.

PROF. GOODWIN.

This course is taken in the classes of Queen's University, there being a Junior and a Senior Class. It comprises Chemical Physics, Chemical Philosophy, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

The Professor possesses abundant apparatus for experimental illustration, being completely furnished with all the modern inventions for chemical investigation. All the lectures are fully illustrated by actual experiments in the new Carruthers Science Building.

11—PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

PROF. GOODWIN.

Thorough instruction is given in the laboratory of the University, under the personal supervision of the Professor. The course includes blow-pipe manipulations, the use of apparatus, qualitative and quantitative analysis, toxicological investigations, etc.

12-BOTANY.

PROF. JAMES FOWLER.

The Lectures will be given every day during the first part of the session, and will be illustrated by drawings, microscopic sections, dried specimens, and living plants as far as practicable.

13-CLINICAL MEDICINE.

PROF. W. H. HENDERSON.

This is taught by instructions at the bedside, and by Lectures in the General Hospital and Hotel Dieu; also the Diagnosis of Medical Diseases is closely studied, and the students taught to examine and practically observe for themselves and report cases.

14-CLINICAL SURGERY.

PROF. DUPUIS.

These Lectures are in illustration of the various surgical cases in the wards of the General Hospital and Hotel Dieu. Operations are performed in the presence of the class. The use of the latest instruments and apparatus shown and explained.

15—HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY. (Practical.)

The course on Histology and Pathology will comprise instruction in the use of the microscope, with demonstrations of the mode of preparing and mounting the various tissues of the body. It must be taken during the student's summer session.

16—OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL SURGERY, LA-RYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

PROF. J. C. CONNELL.

A course of practical lectures will be given by Dr. Connell, on diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat, with instructions in the use of the Ophthalmoscope and Laryngoscope. This is an optional class, but all students are recommended to take it. Fee, \$6.

17-MENTAL DISEASES.

C. K. CLARKE, M.D.

Dr. Clarke has kindly consented to deliver a course of Lectures on Mental Diseases at Rockwood Asylum. This institution contains over 600 patients, and so the very best opportunity will be given the students of studying the various forms of Insanity.

18-ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

MRS. R. V. FUNNELL, M.D.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. Funnell for a series of Lectures on Electro-Therapeutics, with Clinical demonstrations. Books Recommended to Students.

ANATOMY—Gray, Ellis' Dissector and Heath's Practical Anatomy.

Institutes of Medicine—Dalton's, Kirk's, Foster's and Yeo's Physiology.

MATERIA MEDICA—Bartholow's Materia Medica, Potter's Therapeutics and Biddel's Materia Medica.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Erichsen, Holmes' Clinical Surgery, Bryant, Walsham, Heath's Minor Surgery and Bandaging.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Page, Lomis or Osler.

Obstetrics—Galabin's Midwifery, Edis' Diseases of Women, Eustace Smith on Diseases of Children, Fenwick's.

CHEMISTRY-Goodwin.

BOTANY—Gray's Structural and Systematic Botany; First Lessons on Botany.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Rees. References—Taylor and Tidy.

Sanitary Science—Wilson's Handbook and Park's, Microscopic Anatomy — Satterthwaite, Schafer, Klein.

PATHOLOGY-Green.

Preliminary Examinations.

Before entering the College a student must decide whether she intends to practice medicine in the province of Ontario or outside of it. If in Ontario, then she should, before entering College, either pass the Teachers' II Class Certificate Examination with Latin included, or she should matriculate in Arts in some University in Her Majesty's Dominioms.

If, however, a student wishes to practice her intended profession outside of Ontario—in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, or the United States, then she must, not later than the beginning of her second session, pass the Matriculation Examination of Queen's University on the following subjects:

English Language, Grammar and Composition.
Arithmetic.
Algebra, including Simple Equations.
Geometry, first two books of Euclid.
Latin Grammar and Translation, Cicero, In Catilinam II; Virgil, Æneid, Bk. V Cessar, Bellum Britannicum.
Natural Philosophy, as in Stewart's Physics, or one book in Greek, French or German.

Graduates and Matriculants in Arts from a recognized University, and those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Medical Council of Ontario, are not required to pass the above Matriculation Examination.

Braduation in Medicine.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) is conferred in the study of Medicine, upon students who spend four winter sessions and one summer session, and pass the following Examinations, after Matriculation, viz:

- A Primary, an Intermediate, and a Final.
- 1. The Primary Examination is upon the subjects of Botany, Theoretical Chemistry and Physiology, and is open to students only at the close of their second session. One session in Botany, two in Chemistry, and two in Physiology are required.
- 2. The Intermediate Examination is upon Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence and Histology, and is open to students only at the close of the third session. One session in Practical Chemistry, and two sessions in Medical Jurisprudence, in Anatomy and in Materia Medica are required.
- The Final Examination is open to students at the close of their course, and is upon Practise of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Sanitary Science. Two sessions' attendance upon each is required.

These Examinations of Queen's University will be held immediately before the Examinations of the Medical Council, which commence in Toronto on the second Tuesday in April, 1893.

Certificates of attendance on lectures are received from incorporated Medical Schools in the British Dominions, and others recognized by the British Universities and Licensing Colleges. Other certificates of attendance on lectures may be admitted at the discretion of the Senate.

All students must present evidence of their having compounded medicine for a period of six months in the office of a regularly qualified Medical Practitioner, and of having attended at least six cases of Midwifery. Students must also present evidence of having attended six post mortem examinations. They must alse present certificates showing a practical knowledge of the use of the microscope and their ability to prepare microscopic specimens.

Every candidate intending to appear at the Final Examination must, on or before the 5th day of March in the year in which she proposes to graduate, furnish a declaration under her own hand that she is twenty-one years of age, or that she will be so before the day of graduation, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character, a statement of her medical studies, with proper certificates thereto, and a Thesis on some Medical or Surgical subject composed by herself and in her own handwriting.

annual Scholarships.

THE TROUT—No. 1, Value, \$30; No. 2, Value, \$20.

Donated by Mrs. J. K. Trout, M.D., of Toronto, and open for competition to first year students.

Subjects—Anatomy, (Bones and Ligaments); Chemistry; Physiology.

JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP-Value, \$30.

Open for competition to second year students, and awarded on the papers for the Primary Examination of Queen's University.

These are subject to the usual University regulations.

The Summer Session.

The summer session opens on the First day of May in each year. By recent regulations of the University and Medical Council all students of medicine are required to take one summer session in addition to the four winter sessions before being allowed to graduate. Students are recommended to take the summer session at the end of their second winter one. The following are the subjects of study:—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Hospital Attendance and Clinical Instruction, and Sanitary Science.

Pass examinations on these subjects will be held at the close of the summer session.

Occasional Students.

The College is open at summer and winter sessions to all ladies who may wish to attend any one or more of the classes, either for the purpose of acquiring a general knowledge of medical subjects, or of qualifying themselves for nursing or other special work. The lady students attended a course of lectures during the session of 1892 at Rockwood Asylum, where different forms of mental diseases were shown by Dr. Clarke, the Superintendent, and thoroughly explained.

+ Students' fees. +

Fees are payable to the Treasurer in advance as under:

| Registration Fee, payable once only | | | 8 | 3 5 | 00 |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------|-----|-----|----|
| Anatomy | per | Session | 1). | 12 | 00 |
| Principles and Practice of Surgery, | 11 | # | | 12 | 00 |
| Institutes of Medicine | н | 11 | | 12 | 00 |
| Materia Medica | n | 0 | | 12 | 00 |
| Theory and Practice of Medicine | 11 | 0 | | 12 | 00 |
| Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. | 0 | 0 | | 12 | 00 |
| Chemistry | n | 11 | | 12 | 00 |
| Medical Jurisprudence | n | 11 | | 6 | 00 |

| Practical Anatomy | (per | Session |) | \$ 8 | 00 |
|--------------------------------|------|---------|----|------|----|
| Medical and Surgical Anatomy | | 11 | ٠. | 10 | 00 |
| Practical Chemistry | 11 | 0 | | 6 | 00 |
| Clinical Medicine | 11 | 0 | ٠. | 12 | 00 |
| Clinical Surgery | 11 | 11 | | 12 | 00 |
| Botany | | | | 6 | 00 |
| Sanitary Science | | | | 4 | 00 |
| Histology | | | | 8 | 00 |
| Pathology | | | | 6 | 00 |
| Hospital Fee for four Sessions | | | | 10 | 00 |
| Degree of M.D., C.M | | | | 30 | 00 |
| | | | | | |

Payment for two full courses in any class, and attendance in the same, entitles the student to a perpetual ticket for that class; except Practical Anatomy, Chemistry (Theoretical and Practical), Histology and Botany, in which payment is required every year such subjects are taken.

To ladies studying for the Foreign Missionary Field, under the auspices of any Foreign Missionary Society, one-third of all the regular fees, except for registration and examination, are remitted.

An endowment of \$1,000 will secure a perpetual scholarship, provided the students accepting it be pledged to foreign mission work.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Every one desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the register of this College, except as hereinafter provided, must present to the Registrar the official Certificate of having passed the III Class Non-Professional Examination, with the Latin option included, prior to July 1st, 1888, or after that date the II Class Non-Professional, with Latin, and after November 1st, 1892, the Departmental Junior Matriculation Examiuation in Arts, with the Physics and Chemistry prescribed for the Junior Leaving Examination, whereupon she shall be entitled to be so registered upon tho payment of Twenty Dollars and giving proof of her identity. CANDI-DATES FOR MEDICAL MATRICULATION ARE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF ONTARIO NOT OBLIGED TO HAVE PREVIOUSLY TAKEN THE III CLASS NON-PROFESSIONAL.

The III Class Non-Professional, with Latin, passed after July 1st, 1888, Will Not be Accepted.

Gradnates in Arts in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions are not required to pass this examination, but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of their identity and certificate of qualifications, and upon paying the fee of \$20.

Every Medical Student, after matriculating, shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Council, and this shall be held to be the beginning of her medical studies, which shall date from such registration.

Every student, except graduates in Arts, registered subsequent to November 1st, 1892, must spend a period of FIVE YEARS in actual professional study. Graduates in Arts are required to spend only four years.

- 2. There will be in the case of students matriculating after November, 1892, three Professional Examinations:
 - (a) Primary, at end of 2nd or 3rd year.
 - (b) Intermediate, at end of 3rd or 4th year.
 - (c) Final, at end of 4th or 5th year.

There will thus be required for students matriculated after November, 1892, by the Medical Council, five years of professional study. Six months of fifth year may be spent with a medical practitioner in practical work, and six months either in hospital work or in a Physiological or Pathological Laboratory in Canada or abroad. The Final Examination, which will be oral and wholly clinical, is to be passed at the end of the fifth year in case of all except graduates in Arts, who may pass it at the end of the fourth year.

Each Six Months' Course shall not consist of less than fifty Lectures.

Every student must attend the undermentioned Course of Lectures in a University, College, or School of Medicine approved of by the Council, viz:

Two courses of Six Months each upon Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology (including Histology), Theoretical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery.

One course of Six Months or Two courses of Three Months each upon Medical Jurisprudence, and One course of Three Months upon Practical Chemistry and Botany.

One course of not less than Twenty-Five Demonstrations upon Microscopic Anatomy, Physiological and Pathological, and One course of Twenty-Five Lectures upon Sanitary Science.

Every student, before being admitted to the Final Examination hereinafter mentioned, must have spent a period of Six Months in compounding medicines.

Every candidate will be required to prove that she has carefully dissected the whole adult human body.

She must have attended the practice of a General Hospital for twenty-four months.

She must have attended six cases of Midwifery.

She must, before being registered as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeous of Ontario, have pass-

ed all the examinations hereinafter prescribed; and she must have attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Graduates in Arts who have attained one course of Lectures on Botany and Practical Chemistry and two courses on Theoretical Chemistry, and who have already passed an examination on these subjects in any of the recognized Colleges, will not be required to undergo a second examination on the same, provided they produce tickets for the courses of lectures stated, and a certificate of having passed an examination on these subjects.

All persons from recognized Colleges outside the Dominion of Canada, who desire to qualify themselves for registration, must pass the Matriculation Examination recognized by the Council; and must attend thereafter one or more full Winter Courses of Lectures in one of the Ontario Medical Schools, so as to complete fully the Curriculum required by the Council, and all examinations hereinafter prescribed.

Nothing shall exempt residents of Ontario, who, after November 1st, 1892, choose to pursue their studies out side the Province of Ontario, from passing five years in the pursuit of their professional studies; such five years to commence at the date of their passing the Matriculation Examination before the Examiners appointed for that purpose by the Council.

- Hereafter the Professional Examinations shall be divided into a Primary, a Final, and a Practical Examination.
- The Primary Examination shall be undergone at the end of the Second, the Final at the end of the Fourth, Winter Session, and the Practical at the end of the Fifth Year.
- 3. The following branches shall be embraced in the Primary Examination, viz:

Descriptive Anatomy. Physiology and Histology. Theoretical Chemistry. Practical Chemistry. Botany. Toxicology. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

4. Each candidate for the Primary Examination will be required to present, with her Lecture ticket, a certificate of having undergone examination at the School she has attended, at the close of her first Winter Session, on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, and at the end of her third session a certificate that she has undergone an examination on the final branches. Such examination shall not, however, in any way affect the Primary or Final Examinations of the Council. Also a certificate of ability to mount Microscopic Specimens. Each candidate for Final Examination must present a certificate of artendance at six postmortem examinations, and a certificate of ability to draw up a report of a post-mortem examination; also a certifi-

cate of having reported satisfactorily on six cases of Clinical Medicine and six cases of Clinical Surgery.

5. The following branches shall be embraced in the Final Examination:

Medical and Surgical Anatomy. Theory and Practice of Medicine and Sanitary Science. Medical Pathology. Surgery (other than operative), and Diseases of Women and Children. Midwifery, operative. Medical Jurisprudence.

Any candidate who passes creditably in three or more branches, but fails in the others, shall receive credit for the subjects so passed, and be compelled to pass in the other branches only at a subsequent examination.

The following scale of Fees has been established by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Fees after July 1st, 1889—

| Registration of | of V [†] a | tricula | tion | | | | \$20 | 00 |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-------|---------|------|-------|------|----|
| Primary Exai | minat | tion | | | | | 30 | |
| Intermediate | | Final | Exami | nation, | incl | uding | 50 | Δſ |

This is not to affect any student who is registered as a Matriculate prior to 1st July, 1889.

All Fees must be paid in lawful money of Canada to the Treasurer of the College.

No candidate will be admitted to any examination until the Fee for such examination is paid in full.

Examination Papers for M. D., C. M.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY-(MEDICAL).

- 1. Write an outline of the chemistry of tartar emetic.
- 2. (a) Write formulas for the theoretically possible alcohols of the formula C₄H₉.O.H. (b) What are the practical differences between primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols?
 - 3. Write an outline of the chemistry of oxalic acid.

 4. What are the characteristic differences between
- benzene and (a) paraffins and (b) olefines?

 5. (a) Classify the proteids. (b) Mention five gen-
- 5. (a) Classify the *proteids*. (b) Mention five general tests for proteids. (c) What are the distinctive characters of *peptones?*

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY-(MEDICAL).

- 1. Write an outline of the chemistry of the magnesium family.
- 2. Enumerate the different kinds of evidence by means of which we judge whether a chemical change has taken place. Mention chemical changes in illustration.
- 3. (a) Describe three ways in which hydrogen can be prepared. (b) Write the equations. (c) Calculate the weight of oxygen in 100 lbs. of pure water.
- 5. Write an outline of the properties of ammonia under the headings (a) physical and (b) chemical.

- Describe the action of nitric acid on (a) iodine, (b) phosphorus, (c) iron, (d) arsenic trioxide, and (e) bismuth trioxide. Give the equations.
- 7. Mention the substances formed when solution of solution by droxide acts upon (a) solution of ferrous sulphate, (b) ammonium sulphate, (c) iodine, (d) sulphurctted hydrogen, and (e) phosphoric acid. Give the equations.
- 8. Show how the atomic theory explains the laws of chemical combination.
- Describe carefully how you have prepared and tested the properties of nitrogen dioxide. Sketch the apparatus used.
- 10. Write a short account of the chemistry of hydrobromic acid.

HISTOLOGY.

- 1. (a) Describe a lobule of Liver.
- (b) Name six hardening reagents. What is the chief principle on which they act?
- 2. (a) Distinguish between White Fibrous and Yellow Elastic tissue.
- (b) Give the different steps in staining and mounting a section of Kidney that has been embedded in Parraffin, and the object of each step in the process.
- 3. (a) Describe briefly the appearance of a transverse section of Bone.

- (b) What special parts in tissues are stained by Hæmatoxylin, Piero-carmine, Silver Nitrate, Chloride of Gold, and Osmic Acid?
 - 4. Describe briefly (a) structure of striated muscle.
 (b) Section of Lung.

ANATOMY.

- 1. (a) Describe briefly the shatt of femur.
- $\ensuremath{(b)}$ Name ligaments attached to Inferior Maxillary bone.
- Origin, insertion and nerve supply of following muscles: External Pterygoid, Thyro-Hyoid, Brachialis Anticus, Obliquis Externus Abdominis, Levator Ani, Rectus Femoris, Peroneus Longus.
- (a) Name, in order, the structures that compose the Soft Palate.
- (b) Give boundaries of superior Carotid triangle of neck.
- (c) Name the structures that form the Root of Lung.
 - (d) Describe briefly the Columnæ Carneæ.
 - (e) Name lobes of Liver.
 - (f) Give relations of left kidney.
- (g) Describe formation of Pelvic or Inferior Hypogastric Plexus.
- How is the circulation continued on the Dorsum of foot after ligation of Dorsalis Pedis artery at its origin.

- 5. (a) Map out on skull the Fissure of Rolando.
- (b) What convolutions lie on either side of the fissure?
- (c) What is formed by the union of the lower ends of these convolutions?

PHYSIOLOGY.

- Explain what is meant by the following terms: Cell, Tissue, Organ, Organism, Organic and Inorganic Matter, Proteid, Peptone, Ferment. Carbohydrate, Hydrocarbon. Give examples of each.
- Describe the Coagulation of the Blood, and mention the various circumstances which accelerate or retard it.
- 3. Give the structure of the Epithelium and Papillas of the Tongue. By what nerves is the Tongue innervated, and what are their functions?
- 4. Describe the structure and functions of the Vocal Cords. Name the Intrinsic Muscles of the Larynx, giving the nerve supply and action of each.
- State the function of the Pneumogastric nerve in relation to the Heart, Larynx, Lungs and Stomach.

Describe the structure of a Graafian follicle, and give the changes that take place in it after the discharge of an Ovum which then becomes fecundated. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

- 1. Name the Sodium Salts used in Medicine, and give chief medicinal properties of each, without naming diseases.
 - 2. In what way do Cathartics prove curative?
- 3. Write a prescription in Latin, with directions in English for an Eye wash, in a case of subacute Conjunctivitis. The wash to be composed of Boracic Acid, Borax, Glycerine and Water.
- 4. Give doses of following medicine: Atropine Phenacetin, Antifebrin, Chloral Hydrate, Bromide of Potassium, Croton Oil, Solid Extract of Nux Vomica, Fluid Extract of Ergot of Rye, Muriate of Ammonia.
- Compare the effects on the system produced by Opium, Morphia, and Belladonna, when given separately and in full doses.
- 6. Name a medicine, and give dose, which you can use hypodermically to produce perspiration.
- 7. Name a medicine, and give dose, which you can use hypodermically to produce vomiting.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

- 1. Medical Evidence.
- (a) State the object of the various examinations that a Medical witness may undergo.
- (b) What do you understand by the term "Testamentary Capacity?"

(c) How far can eccentricity be distinguished from insanity in reference to testamentary capacity?

2. Poisoning by Copper.

- Enumerate and briefly describe the more common poisonous salts of copper.

 State the method of obtaining copper in organic
- liquids and solids.

 3. What are the symptoms of acute poisoning with
- 3. What are the symptoms of acute poisoning with salts of copper?
 - 4. What is the treatment?
- Mention the chief sources of chronic poisoning with copper.
 - 6. Compare it with lead poisoning.
- 3. Define the following terms: Atavism, Abortion, Sterility, Superfectation, and Facial Angle of Camper.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

- 1. Ventilation.
- 1. What is the composition of atmospheric air when fairly pure? State the proportions.
- 2. What proportion of Carbonic Acid may exist in the air of an unoccupied apartment consistently with good ventilation?
- State how the proportion of Carbonic Acid in the air of an apartment is determined.

- 4. In a Typhoid Fever ward, what amount would be required—
 - (a) of cubic space?
 - (b) of renewal air?
 - (c) of superficial area?
- 2. Define what is meant by a disinfectant, and distinguish between deodorizers, disinfectants and antiseptics, giving examples of each.
 - 3. Sewers and Drains.
- (a) What are the best methods for ventilating sewers?
- (b) What are the best methods of trapping housedrains?
- (c) How would you test for the soundness of house-drains?

OBSTETRICS, GYNÆCOLOGY AND PEDIATRICS.

- 1. Menstruation and Ovulation. Define these terms. What, if any, is the relation between the two processes? Give reasons for your opinion.
- 2. A primipara at the third month of her pregnancy engages you to attend her during her labour. Give directions for her guidance during the interval.
- 3. Eclampsia. What are the causes and symptoms? Give your treatment of an attack during labour.

- 4. The product of conception dies and is not expelled from the Uterus. How would you recognize this condition? What changes may the feetus undergo in Utero? What treatment would you adopt?
- 5. What means would you adopt to prevent rupture of the Perineum?
- 6. The Forceps. What are their powers? What are the indications for their use? What dangers attend their use?
- 7. Fibroid Tumours of the Uterus. What are the symptoms? For what other diseases or conditions might they be mistaken? How could you diagnose them from these conditions? What treatment, other than Surgical treatment, might be adopted?
- 8. Laceration of 'ervix Uteri. What are the symptoms and physical signs of this condition? Describe the operation you would adopt for its cure.
- 9. Diagnose Diphtheria from Cronp and Ulcerative Tonsillitis.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

- 1. Describe the symptoms and treatment of Scarlet Fever.
- 2. Diagnose Gastric Ulcer from Gastric Cancer, Hepatic Abscess from Hydatids of the Liver.

3. In valvular disease of the Heart give Time, Cause, Character and Maximum Intensity of Mitral and Tricuspid Regurgitation, Aortic and Pulmonic Stenosis.

4. Explain how Functional Emphysema and Collapse

are produced in Capillary Bronchitis.

3. What is the Pathological Anatomy of Fibroid Phthisis?

Give the changes which take place in the Pleura during an attack of Acute Pleurisy.

SURGERY.

- 1. Explain production and symptoms of third stage of Morbus Coxe.
- 2. What conditions are likely to require elevation or trepanning of skull.
- 3. How does Angioma occur? Give relative value of any modes of treatment.
- 4. Name causes of enlarged testis. Mention the
 - 5. Give boundaries of Saphenous opening and
- femoral ring and distance between them.

 6. Give the ligaments of the lower jaw. Name the
- usual luxation.
 7. Give a short account of Encephaloid, viz: progress, diagnosis, duration, termination.
 - 8. What is Varicocele? How produced and treated?

Medical Matriculation.

This sample set of Examination Papers is inserted to give intrants an idea of the character of the examination they will be required to pass provided they have not Matriculated in Arts or have not taken the Medical Council Matriculation:—

ARITHMETIC.

1. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\left(\frac{3\frac{1}{3}}{7} + \frac{2}{10\frac{1}{8}} - \frac{5}{18} \text{ of } \frac{4}{7}\right) \times 1\frac{3}{4}$$

- A person has .1875 part of mine, he sells .17 part of his share; what fractional part of a mine has he still left?
- 3. Two boys run a race of one mile; one of them gains 5 feet in every 110 yards; how far will the other be left at the end of the race?
- 4. How many bricks will be required to build a wall 20 yds. long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and 14 inches deep; supposing a brick to be 9 in. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ deep?
- 5. A and B can do a piece of work in 15 and 18 days respectively; they work together at it for 3 days, when B leaves, but A continues, and after 3 days is joined by C, and they finish it together in 4 days? In what time would C do the piece of work by himself?

ALGEBRA.

- 1. Find the H. C. F. of $21x^2 + 38x + 5$ and $129x_2 + 221x + 10$.
- 2. Reduce to a simple fraction in its lowest terms

$$\frac{x_2+x-2}{x^2-7x} \times \frac{x^2-13x+42}{x^2+2x}$$
.

- $\frac{3.}{2x+1} \times \frac{1}{3x} = x+1.$
- 4. A crew which can pull at the rate of twelve miles an hour down the stream, finds that it takes twice as long to come up a river as to come down. At what rate does the stream flow?

GEOMETRY.

- 1. Parallelograms upon equal basis, and between the same parallel, are equal to one another. Eu. I. 36.
- 2. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle. Eu. I. 48.
 - 3. To divide a given straight line in medial section.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Give the modes of indicating the plural of nouns and give four examples of each.

- Write the plural of:—Potato, datum, deer, genus, formula, fungus, phenomenon, Mister, Madame, basis, genius, focus.
- 3. Define the following modifications of verb:—(1) Voice, (2) Mood, (3) Tense, and give examples.
- 4. How do you distinguish between verbs of weak and strong conjugation? Give the preterite and past participle of:—Shake, hold, lie, chide, tread, get, hew, lade, lav, work.
- 5. Give a classification of adverbs with examples of each class. From what sources are adverbs derived?
- 6. Write (1) three sentences containing a simple subject, (2) three containing a compound subject, (3) three containing a complex subject.
- 7. Write (1) a sentence containing a substantive clause, (2) one containing an adjective clause and (3) one containing an adverbial clause.
- 8. Correct the following sentences where necessary, giving reasons:—

2. Neither of them are better than they ought to

Let you and I take a walk.

be.

- 3. You did not ought to do that.
- 4. The Thames is derived from the Latin Thamesis.

- 5. His younger days were spent in England, waiting for an opportunity to get to France.
 - 6. I was going to have written him a letter.
- 7. Hoping to hear from you soon, believe me yours truly, J. B.
 - 8. I would like to see him.
- 9. The centres of each compartment are ornamented with a star.
- 10. A hot and cold spring were found near each other.
 - 11. I think I will be gone by the time you come.
- I have no more money and believe me yours respectively.
 - 9. Parse the words in Italics :
- 1. Much has been said, but more remains to be told.
 - 2. He lost less than I did.
 - 3. He is much more studious than formerly.
 - 4. He is none the worse. Give none offence.
 - 5. The cakes eat crisp and short.
 - 6. The wine tastes sour.
 - 7. Thy Kingdom come.
- 8. He came early, spoke loud and talked like a fool.

- 9. He was promised a new coat.
- 10. He has cut half through the beam.
- 10. Analyse fully :-

Having ridden up to the spot, the enraged officer struck the unfortunate man dead with a single blow of his sword.

PHYSICS.

- 1. State and explain the three laws of motion.
- 2. Give the formula for ascertaining the space passed over by a falling body in a given time. How far will a body fall in five seconds? What will be its velocity at the end of the fourth second?
- Enunciate the Proposition known as the Parallelogram of forces, and illustrate it by means of a figure and an example.
- 4. Explain what is meant by the isochrononism of a pendulum. If the length of a pendulum which vibrates once in a second be one metre, what is the length of a pendulum which vibrates twice in a second?
- 5. Describe the structure of a barometer and explain its uses.
- 6. Explain what is meant by (1) Conservation, (2) Transmutation of energy, and give examples.

- At the top of Mont Blanc the discharge of a pistol does not produce such a noise as on the plain below. Explain the reason.
- 8. At the top of Mont Blanc food cannot be properly cooked in open vessels? Why?
- 9. What is the velocity of light? Describe any method by which its velocity has been determined.
- 10. What differences do you know between the waves of light and the waves of sound?
- 11. How can the height of a mountain be ascertained
 (1) by a Barometer, (2) by a Thermometer?

LATIN.

- 1. Give the gender of :—pelagus, virus, humus, opus, virtus, turris, iquis, animal, nix, arbor, cor, marmor.
- 2. Give gen. and acc. sing. of :-virus, senex, iter, opus, bos, vis. heros, laus, jusjurandum, genus.
- 3. Give gen. plural of :-nox, senex, munus, dies, corpus, jus, vulnus, mos, custos.
- 4. Give 3rd per. sing. of imp. and perfect of: -possum, fero, volo, malo, fio, quadeo, soleo, morior confido.
- 5. Give list of verbs governing (1) the genitive, (2) the ablative, (3) two accusatives.

Translate:

Eadem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritomis æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasqe in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi, debatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, relique quum essent—funibus, anchoais, reliquisique armamentis amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere) totius exercitus peturbatio facta est; neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus, reportari possent; et omnia, deerant, quæ ad reficiendas naves usni sunt, et quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia opportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

Bel. Gal., IV. 29.

- 1. Decline together: Eadem nocte, aestus maximos, uno tempore.
- 2. Parse: consuevit, transportandum, deligatae auxilandi, compluribus, oportere, provisum.
- 3. Give the 3rd person sing. of tenses of ind. mood efficere, consuevit, subduxerat, debartur facta est.
- 4. Give rule for the syntax of :-nocte administrandi, navibus fractis, usui, in hiemen.

Translate:

Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras. Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu, Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt: Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque juventa; Hic membris et mole volens, sed tarda trementi Genna labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus. Multa viri nequidquam inter sc volnera jactant, Multa cavo leteri ingeminant, et pectore vastos Dant sonitus : erratque auris et tempora cirtum Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub volnere malae. Stat gravis Entellus ; nisuque immotus eodem Corpore tela modo, atque oculis, vigilantibus, exit. Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui moblius urbem, Aut montana, sedet circum castella sub armis. Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat Arte locum ; et variis adsultibus irritus urguet. Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, et alte Extulit : ille ictum, venientem a vertice, velox Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit. Entellus vires in ventum effadit; et ultro, Ipse gravis, graviterque, ad terram pondere vasto Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho. Aut Ida in magna, radicibus eruta, pinus. Æn. V., 426-448.

1. What was the object of the games described in this book?

2. What personal differences do you notice between the two athletes? To what does Virgil compare each of them?

 Give the principal parts of:—constitit, extulit, abduxere, immiscent, lascessunt, quatit, insurgens, praevidit, concidit.

4. Decline together:—aeger anhelitus, cavo leteri, crebra manus.

5. Give the cases of the following words and the rule of syntax: -manibus, motu, juventa mole, trementi, lateri.

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Medical Work in India.

From the Report for 1892 of the Medical Missions in India it is learned that the graduates of Kingston College treated natives as under:

At Mhow-by Miss Fraser, 2,729 treatments.

At Indore—by Misses Oliver and McKellar, (assisted by Miss Sinclair, undergraduate of K.W.M.C.), 10,172 out-patients; 18,884 treatments; 1,317 visits to patients; average daily attendance at Bible Readings, 44.

At Neemuch—by Miss McKellar, 909 outpatients; 1,348 treatments; average attendance at Bible Readings, 35.

Graduates and Students.

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

| Elizabeth Beatty, M.D., C.M | .Indore, India. |
|---|-----------------------|
| Elizabeth Smith-Shortt, M.D., C.M | . Kingston, Ont. |
| Alice McGillivray, M.D., C.M | . Chicago, Ill. |
| Margaret Corlis, M.D., C.M | .St. Thomas, Ont. |
| Helen Reynolds-Ryan, M.D., C.M | .Sudbury, Ont. |
| Annie E. Dickson, M.D., C.M | .Kingston, Ont. |
| Marion Oliver, M.D., C.M | Indore, India. |
| Ella Blaylock, M.D., C.M | Newport, Vermont. |
| Ada Funnell, M.D., C.M | .Trenton, Ont. |
| Marion Livingston, M.D., C.M | Kingston, Ont. |
| Agnes Craine, M.D., C.M | .Smith's Falls, Ont. |
| Elizabeth Embury, M.D., C.M | . Belleville, Ont. |
| Annie Lawyer, M.D., C.M | .Ottawa, Ont. |
| Elizabeth Mitchell, M.D., C.M | . Montreal, Que. |
| Nettie Ogilvie, M.D., C.M | .Kingston, Jamaica. |
| Isobel McConville, M.D., C.M | . Kingston, Ont. |
| Minnie Brown, M.D., C.M | . New York, N.Y. |
| Clara Demorest, M.D., C.M | . St. Catharines, Ont |
| Minnie Fraser, M.D., C.M | . Mhow, India. |
| Rozelle Funnell, M.D., C.M | . Kingston, Ont. |
| Maggie McKellar, M.D., C.M | . Neemuch, India. |
| Hattie Walker, M.D., C.M | . Pittsferry, Ont. |
| Margaret O'Hara, M.D., C.M | ** |
| , | , |

| Janet Weir, M.D., C.M | . Kingston, Ont. |
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| Nellie Skimmen, M.D., C.M | . Hamilton, Ont. |
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| Agnes M. Turnbull, M.D., C.M | . Montreal, Que. |
| Alison Jamieson, M.D., C.M | . Wicklow, Ont. |
| Annie G. Hill | . Riviere du Loup, Q. |
| Mary E. Macarow, M.D., C.M | . Kingston, Ont. |
| | |

STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE LAST SESSION.

| STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE LAST SESSION. | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|
| Minnie LeavittEast Hatley, Que | YE | AR. |
| M. E. MacarowKingston, Ont | | 4 |
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